

Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II.—No. 305.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

News by Atlantic Telegraph.

[SPECIAL TO NEW YORK HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, August 8, via LONDON, August 5.—Before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria, the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a paper currency upon the people.

By agreement, the Prussians are to occupy Würzburg, but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress of Mentz. The Baden troops will leave on the 8th. The river Rhine is re-opened during the last three days.

Austrian troops have been pouring into the Tyrol, via Bavaria, to the number of 40,000.

The Italian navy is to be reorganized. A court martial for the trial of Admiral PERSANO, who recently commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing. A new Italian loan has been ordered.

Since the beginning of the truce, a part of the Swiss troops which were guarding the Italian border have been disbanded.

Cholera is increasing in England.

LATEST COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL, PER CABLE.

LONDON, August 6.—Consols, 87½. United States five-twenty, 68½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton sales to-day 8000 bales. Market flat, and declined quarter penny (4d).

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAWA.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamer Jawa arrived to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th, and Queenstown to the 29th.

There has been no further disturbance of the peace in London. The Prussian League has called a meeting at Hyde Park on the 30th, with the alleged consent of the Government. The Minister declared that no such consent had been given, and warned the League against holding the meeting. They admitted a misunderstanding, and resolved to abandon the meeting and hold it instead at the Agricultural Hall at Islington. The Government gives its assent to the meeting at Princess's Hill or other appropriate spots, but will not allow the Royal Parks to be used until the question of right shall have been determined.

The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced on the 25th.

LONDON, July 29, via QUEENSTOWN.—The French gunboat Danton has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately. Destination unknown.

Rumors are current that if Frankfurt don't pay the forced contribution immediately, the town will be closed, and no one allowed to enter or depart.

The Italian Government has determined upon a full inquiry into the late naval defeat.

Government gave notice, in the House of Commons, of the necessity for the renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

The truce expires on the 27th, was prolonged to August the 2d; and a four weeks' armistice, commencing from the latter date, was concluded.

It is also announced that peace preliminaries had been signed, and had been sent to Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria. The Union of the German States was not included in the armistice, and hostilities between them and Prussia continue.

No Quarantine at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 8.—After full representations to the War Department by Major CHAFFIN, commanding this post, he has been authorized not to quarantine vessels from New York, except upon positive evidence of their having epidemic sickness aboard.

The Governor of Louisiana Supports the Radicals.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—Governor WELLS, of this State, has issued an address to loyal Louisianians, speaking in scathing terms of the ex-Confederates, approving of the Convention of '64, placing the whole responsibility of the late riot upon the Mayor and Police of New Orleans, endorsing negro suffrage, and embracing the Radical cause.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The President has appointed H. E. PICK Minister Resident and Consul-General at Hayti.

Registration of Voters in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The registration of voters has commenced in Baltimore. It attracts considerable attention, from efforts being made by many heretofore excluded on grounds of disloyalty, to obtain registration. The status of political parties in the City and State will depend very much on the result of registration.

THOMAS SWANN, Jr., only son of Governor SWANN, died yesterday.

Conservative Convention at Boston.

BOSTON, August 8.—The Johnson Convention met at Faneuil Hall to-day, and was attended by over 1700 delegates. Hon. Mr. SALTONSTALL was elected President. Among the Vice-Presidents were Judge CURTIS, Judge ABBOTT, General COUCH, LEVI WOODBURY, GEO. S. HILLIARD, and others.

Ohio Politics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 7.—The JOHNSON State Convention to-day appointed THOMAS EWING, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, JAMES E. STEADMAN, WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, JOHN A. GRUGER, M. R. WAITE, O. C. BOOYILLE, and THOMAS SHERLOCK, delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Democracy in Maine.

PORTLAND, August 7.—The Democratic Convention of the State of Maine met here to-day. E. F. FULLBURY was unanimously nominated for Governor.

New York Police and Counterfeitters.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police received information leading him to believe that there was complicity between the detectives and counterfeitters. JOHN S.

YOUNG, long Chief of Detectives, has been relieved, and Inspector CARPENTER has been put in his place. Full developments are not yet made public.

Sailor Pressed into Prussian Service.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The purser of the steamship Baltic publishes a card announcing that a sailor on that steamer was seized by the Prussian authorities, in the port of Bremer Haven, and pressed into service. The sailor was shipped in New York, but it is not known whether he was a naturalized citizen. Mr. FUNK, late Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, was also seized by the Austrian authorities, while on a pleasure tour, and forced into the ranks.

Indian Depredations.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The New York Tribune's Leavenworth special states that the Indians are committing raids on the Kansas border, murdering and committing outrages. Troops have been sent to the rescue.

Canada News.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The New York Tribune's Ottawa (Canada) special says that Mr. GALT, Minister of Finance, has resigned, owing to differences with his colleagues on the Lower Canada school question.

Burning of Columbia Hotel at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 8.—The Columbia Hotel was burned last night. Loss, \$50,000. Insurance, \$30,000.

Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamship Alabama has arrived here from Savannah.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Gold, 48½. Exchange nominal. Texas Wool scarce, and quickly sold at 18 to 20c.

EVENING DISPATCH.

SIXES, '67, 129½; Coupons, 109½; Coupons, 85, 106½; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasuries, 104½; Gold, 48½.

Cotton dull, easier; sales six hundred bales.

Orleans 36 to 37; Uplands 35, nominal. Flour unchanged. Lard 19 to 21½. Sugar very quiet.

Coffee dull. Naval Stores lower. Turpentine 68 to 73. Rosin \$3.25 to \$3.50.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—Cotton easier; sales 1350 bales; Middling 32½ to 34c. Gold 46.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, August 8.—Cotton sales to-day 400 bales; Middling 31c, with a downward tendency. Factors disposed to sell.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Flour and grain unchanged.

WHOLESALE LIMITED DEMAND.—Provisions steady; sales—300 bbls mess pork at \$3½; 100 hds bacon sides sold at 21c. Gold 146½.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—G. M.—Flour firm at \$7 to \$9 50 for spring extras. Wheat dull at \$1 39½ to \$1 41 for No. 1, 3½c for No. 2. Corn active at a decline of 1½c; sales at 56 to 56½c for No. 1, and 53 to 56c for No. 2. Oats dull; sales at 25 to 26½c for No. 1, and 23 to 24½c for No. 2. High wines dull at \$2 25 to \$2 28½ free, and at 2 24½ to 2 25½ bonded. Mess pork dull at \$31 to \$32 50. Freight active and declined ½c to ¾c. Receipts to-day—1700 bushels flour; 4000 bushels wheat; 100,000 bushels corn; 9000 bushels oats. Shipments to-day—5000 bushels flour; 9000 bushels wheat; 22,000 bushels corn; and 6000 bushels oats.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; sales at \$1 09 for No. 1. Corn—sales at 55½ to 56c for No. 1. Oats dull; sales at 21c for No. 1. Receipts to-day—260 bushels flour; 12,000 bushels wheat; 2600 bushels corn; 4500 bushels oats. Shipments to-day—2000 bushels flour; 45,000 bushels wheat; 2000 bushels corn; 37,000 bushels oats.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The number of beneficiaries of the so-called equalization bounty act will, it is found, be so inconsiderable in proportion to the number of claimants and expectants that the measure will, instead of popularizing Congress, bring down upon it fierce denunciation. For every one who receives the bounty twenty others will be disappointed. The Radicals may lose twenty votes by the measure where they will gain one. To be sure, they may promise to rob the Treasury to great extent next session, but the equivalent for additional pay for members, without which a majority could not be obtained, will be wanting.

The new army bill contains a provision excluding from any appointments under it all persons who were engaged in the rebel service, civil, military, or naval. Thus the President can select no officer for the army from the States lately in rebellion.

The President is expected now or immediately after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, to make some vacancies in various offices in the Northern States, and fill them by the appointment of national Union men. Therefore there is much pressure upon the President for offices from the highest to the lowest grade. Some of the more lucrative Federal offices in this district will probably undergo a reformation.

The list of appropriations by Congress at the late session is, by law, to be compiled and published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives within thirty days after the close of the session. It will be scrutinized with interest, and furnish a fruitful source for comment. For prodigal and wasteful expenditure of the public money this Congress has had no equal.

The National Union Executive Committee have taken rooms at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and will there assemble four days before the meeting of the Convention.

The prospect is that the Convention will be, in the number and character of the members, the most important that has assembled since the Convention which framed the Constitution.

PACKING JURIES.—The Reconstruction Committee got the business of packing a jury on Mr. DAVIS into their head and could not get it out. The reader will remember with what nomenclature JEFFERIS UNDERWOOD complacently assured the committee that he could pack a jury to convict the prisoner. The following extracts show how loathe the amiable inquisitors were to leave this inviting subject:

A Mr. JONATHAN ROBERTS, Sheriff of Fairfax, was examined.

Q. Could you gather a jury in Fairfax county that would convict of treason one of these rebels?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could you pack a jury in that county that would do it?

A. No, sir. I have no means of packing a jury. As the sheriff of the county, I have the right to select the jurors to be summoned, and then a jury is drawn from them by lot.

The sheriff, it seems, could not "manage it," though Underwood could.—Petersburg Index.

JAMES BOONE, a citizen of Louisville, Ky., a descendant of DANIEL BOONE, died in Louisville on Friday.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LANDAU IN DER PFALZ, July 20, 1866.

In my last I commenced an account of a rural excursion I made in company with a young friend, and designed giving you a series of pictures illustrating the home and public life of the good people living on the mountain slopes, in the secluded glens and lovely valleys of this charming country. No task more grateful to me—for in visiting these haunts, entering into the joys and sorrows of the rude forefathers of these hamlets, and listening to the simple talk of the venerable matrons; in looking at the innocent pleasures of sturdy youths and pretty maidens, with an occasional by-play—fragment from Cupid and Psyche,—and in watching the hilarious sports of playful childhood,—I forget the years that have passed, and a coo more feel, act and think as one of them.

Never before have I seen the buoyancy of a people so strikingly illustrated as among these peasants. With the war raging at their very doors almost, they follow their usual avocations, both of business and pleasure, as though nothing uncommon was going on around them. I am no philosopher, and shall leave it to wiser men to decide whether this is the result of the proverbial German phlegm, or owing to their contiguity to the gay inhabitants of la belle France.

We rode along the foot of a mountain slope, on our right an immense plain, entirely covered with the luxuriant foliage of the vine. Clumps of fruit trees here and there on this vast plain indicated the site of a Dorf (village). The church steeple, even, could only be seen after some time, and upon close scrutiny; the whole forming a most lovely landscape. En passant, I may say that in this part of Germany there is no village without its church or churches, and no church without a steeple. The beauty of the landscape is not marred by "rock," "worm," or any other fence. The only element lacking is water. There are small streams meandering through the plain, at considerable distances apart, but from our point of view they are not visible.

On our left we have the mountains, dark and misty, with an occasional gleam of morning sunlight. High up on the peaks all around we see the ruins of many a once proud Ritterburg (castle). Most of them decidedly "out of repair," nothing left but mere fragments of huge stone walls. Again, about half way down the slope we see a village, i. e. a long array of houses, with the church at one end of the street. This, we were told, is Birkweiler. It looked beautiful, gilded by the sun's horizontal rays. The big brass knob, or globe, on the steeple, and the proud-looking rooster keeping watch on its topmost point, all looked as if of molten gold. By the by, I am not sure that your readers know of this inevitable arrangement of German village church steeples; this knob and cock are essentials. The church yard is outside the village; the graves apparently very close together, and a black cross on every one of them, showing that the village we are about to approach is Catholic. "Here small and great are both alike; no costly monuments point to the ephemeral distinction of one above his fellow worms. The graves were all beautifully and tastefully decorated with flowers; the blue iris, and different varieties of the pink, with the rose, appear to be the favorites for this purpose. The Immortelle is not as well known here as among the French.

The air is cool and damp, and I felt more chilly than was agreeable, wishing for breakfast hour and place. The clock struck six, and was immediately followed by the matin bell. We were surprised to find the laborers all, great and small, young and old, stop in the highway, or in the fields, wherever they happened to be, and kneel down to their morning devotions. All went through the form; how many of them were really devout, it would be difficult to say. However, we were too cold and hungry to linger on the road in such reflections. A sudden turn in the road brought us into the village, and right at the upper end where we entered we see the large and hospitable sign "Zum goldenen Adler" (to the golden eagle). The eagle, of course, has two heads,—all German eagles are bicephalous. But notwithstanding this ornithological anomaly, we dismounted, gave the ostler our horses, walked into the large "Weinstube" (sitting room), where a few customers were drinking their little glasses of bitters. "Was beliebt, meine Herren?" "Breakfast for two." And presently we sit down to the nicest of coffee and rolls. That is all they give you here for breakfast. We could have had ham and eggs by asking for them, but I never like to offend people's prejudices, and not wishing to be considered a glutton, or an eccentric genius, I made a very light breakfast, and with some trouble persuaded my companion to do the same. We paid our bill and rode on towards Gleisweiler.

This is a watering place of considerable local celebrity for the sanitary properties of its springs. The place has been used as a spa for about twenty years, and in other days had been very fashionable. As usual in places of this kind, the birds of fashion are migratory, sitting from one popular resort to another, while the invalids come and stay the entire season. The natural situation of this place is incomparably beautiful. I know no place in your State that will bear comparison to it; though I have seen localities in Virginia and in Western North Carolina of somewhat similar topographical features. The Saltville valley, on the edge of Washington and Smith counties, in Virginia, comes nearer to it than any other place I have ever seen. The people in the immediate vicinity, and indeed all through this mountain district, are extremely poor. Labor is abundant and cheap; the complaint being, that for the greater part of the year they cannot find employment. They eke out a precarious livelihood by making coarse brushes, straw hats, matting, etc., all by hand, without any aid from machinery, then carry them all over the country in large packs, and peddle them from house to house. I asked some of them why they did not emigrate to America. They would be glad to do it, is the invariable response, if they could obtain the requisite means. So you see, however you in America may think otherwise, it is but rarely that the lowest or poorest class of Germans come to

your shores. They are more generally from the middle classes.

Immigration companies, with ample capital and competent agents in the different parts of Germany, I have no doubt would be of great service to our Southern country. Before I left South Carolina, a great deal was said about it in the papers and in the Legislature. Has anything come of it? Other States are at work, and I hope South Carolina will keep pace with them. The success of such an enterprise, in my judgment, will depend mainly upon the capacity and integrity of your agents here. This I find from my conversations with the people here. Notwithstanding our late war and financial revulsion, heavy taxes and high price of living, these poor, ignorant creatures still insist on considering America as the great Eldorado; and if any prospect is held out of a free passage, no matter on what terms of after repayment of the amount advanced for the purpose, the agent is besieged with applications. The love of adventure and a desire of change all unite to urge him of straitened means to give his bark to the breeze and seek his fortunes in the unknown seas of the West.

But I am wandering too far from my subject. I am at a fashionable watering place, and write about immigration societies. For this digression, however, I have but little apology to offer. I do not profess to be a learned Jenkins, such as the Herald sends forth in shoals every season to all the seaside resorts. Fashionable society; the same the world over; in my opinion, utterly unworthy of study. Madame la Baronesse TAUPHOLZ's novels are just like Lady FULLERTON's, or those of any of your American authors—flat, stale and unprofitable.

For pictures of nature, original studies of character, and fine delineation of passion, commend me to DICKENS, to AUERBACH, FREITAG, and others, who have at last made the important discovery that the world is not entirely composed of "our best society," that God created the "lower classes" on the same day, and out of the same clay, as the aristocracy. German literature, during the last twenty years, has been especially rich in books of this description. AUERBACH's *Dorfgeschichten* was the pioneer in this unwrought field. His success was immediate, decided and lasting; and, as a matter of course, provoked a whole host of imitators. Village Tales have been the fashion all over Germany ever since; and no end of twaddle has gone through the press on this subject.

Well then, to come back to Gleisweiler. There are, this year, very few visitors here, owing to the war and threatened invasion; for now that the Prussians have taken Aschaffenburg, Frankfurt and Darmstadt, there can be scarcely a doubt that they will move up the Rhine and occupy Mentz, Worms, Mannheim, Speyer, Landau and Bieditz; and if peace is not made between the belligerents, or separate terms obtained from Prussia by Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden, all these countries must inevitably be overrun by the Prussians. The people are universally sorry that they took the wrong side. The prevalent idea at first was that by joining Austria they would be on the side of Germany,—Prussia having "seceded" from the German Confederacy. But General MEXERZEL's excellent logic has succeeded in convincing all these princes and people that they had not looked at the matter in a proper light.

In the meantime, however, it is not to be denied that as the Prussians are drawing nearer, there is somewhat of a panic observable. Persons are not unreasonably alarmed, and taking them over the border to France. I do not know whether your readers are aware of the fact that paper money has never been in such universal circulation in Germany as in the case in England or America. The daily moneyed transactions of the ordinary citizen or trader are entirely in coin—silver and gold. Hundreds, and even thousands, of florins are not unreasonably sent by express, although they cost more freight than would bank notes or a bill of exchange. Gold and silver, therefore, abound here. The plate, also, in the old houses, is a subject for serious anxiety. All this, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the good behavior of the Prussian army. The enemies of Prussia have put in circulation so many stories of a compulsory loan, that it is quite natural the simple people here should be alarmed and anxious. "Refugees," in great numbers, are going over to the neighboring French cities, Strasbourg, Metz, Nancy, Colmar and Weissenburg, are full of people from Hesse, Frankfurt, the Palatinate, Baden and Wurttemberg.

As far as I am concerned, I am not going to run again. I saw enough of refugeeing on your side of the water during the past five years. I left Frankfurt in good time, as it turned out, but as I have not much coin to excite the cupidity of the Prussians, and as I am not yet ready to leave the country, I shall take my chances here with the good Palatines. I merely allude to the events of the war, taking it for granted that you keep your readers informed of the leading topics, as the steamers bring the news from day to day. I am not near enough to the battle-field to be a war correspondent, so I prefer to indulge my natural penchant of writing about peaceable people and peaceful pursuits. MEIOATOR.

The Fire Insurance Companies Represented by Messrs. W. B. Heriot & Co.

To the Editors of the Daily News:

GENTLEMEN—As a large portion of this community hold policies from the Fire Insurance Companies, represented here by us, we beg leave to hand you, for publication, a list of the amount of loss sustained by each Company respectively by the great fire in Portland last month, viz:

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

Continental Insurance Company..... \$41,000

Metropolitan Insurance Company..... 175,000

Washington Insurance Company..... Nothing

Columbia Fire Insurance Company..... 19,000

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..... 10,000

Fulton Fire Insurance Company..... 24,000

Resolute Fire Insurance Company..... 5,000

CONNECTICUT COMPANIES

Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford..... 37,312

Home Insurance Company of New Haven..... 8,000

The greater portion of these losses have been already adjusted and paid, and all the rest are in process of adjustment, and will be paid as soon as the actual amount is ascertained.

Subjoined we annex a copy of a letter from the President of the Metropolitan to the Editor of the New York World.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. HERIOT & CO.

Insurance Agents, No. 37 Broad street.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 and 110 Broadway, New York, July 12.

To the Editor of the World:

An article copied into your paper this morning states the loss of this Company at Portland erroneously.

The same article had already appeared in two other city papers, in which I corrected it, and I have now to ask of you the same courtesy.

We have three competent Adjusters at Portland, who are ordered to settle all our losses promptly and liberally, and they report to us daily. After a careful examination of all our risks outstanding in Portland, whether under Policies issued by ourselves, or by Companies insured by us, they estimate the entire loss that can in any contingency fall upon this Company at \$175,000, to pay which we had, on the 1st day of July, instant, \$1,719,340.88.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signed] JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,

President.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF

MR. JOHN GUY, and of his sons, JOSEPH WILLIAM and JOHN T., also his grandson, JAMES W. GUY, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mr. JOHN GUY, at Trinity Church, Halsey street, This Morning, the 9th inst., at Eight o'clock, without further invitation.

August 9

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF MR. AND MRS. A. ZOLLAR are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, from their late residence, No. 281 King-street, at Nine o'clock, This Morning without further invitation.

August 9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES FOR SCHOONER SWAN, from Baltimore, are notified of her cargo being This Day discharged at Brown & Co.'s South Wharf. All goods on the wharf at sunset, will be at risk and expense of owners. STREET BROTHERS & CO.

August 9

LADIES, IF YOU WANT YOUR BOOTS REPAIRED nicely and cheap, go to

ELLISWORTH'S, No. 394 King-street.

GENTS, IF YOU WANT YOUR BOOTS REPAIRED AND MADE GOOD AS NEW, cheap, go to

ELLISWORTH'S, No. 394 King-street.

August 9

DISINFECTANTS GRATIS!—THE CITIZENS of Charleston can be supplied with CHLORIDE OF LIME and COPPERAS, without cost, by applying at the Roper Hospital, or to the City Registrar, Dr. GEO. S. PELSNER, No. 117 COMING STREET.

July 14

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. S. C. CLUB HOUSE GIN.—Pure, &c., and unequalled. We place this celebrated brand of Gin before the public as a pure, unadulterated article, that only requires to be known to be appreciated. Medical men of the highest standing acknowledge that it has great medicinal properties, and to those who use it medicinally, it is particularly recommended. WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 900 Broadway, N. Y., Sole Importers. For sale at E. E. BEDFORD'S, No. 239 King-street, Charleston.

July 21

NOTICE.—ELIZA O'NEILL, ADMINISTRIX OF REV. P. O'NEILL vs. MARIA T. McKEOWN, AND OTHERS.—Pursuant to the decree of the 18th May, 1866, notice is hereby given the Creditors of the Estate of the Rev. PATRICK O'NEILL, deceased, to come in and establish their claims before me, on or before the 1st of September next.

JAMES W. GRAY, Master in Equity.

May 31

NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AFTER DATE, application will be made to the Charleston Gas Light Company for renewal of Scrip, for 1007 shares standing in name of R. S. IZARD, and 10 Shares in name of R. S. IZARD, Trustee, the original being lost or mislaid.

MORDECAI & CO.

June 29

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no poisonous properties whatever. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It will keep the hair from falling out. It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous, and silken. It is a splendid hair dressing. No person, old or young, should fail to use it. IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other. NASH & R. HALL & CO., Proprietors. Wholesale for sale by all Druggists.

For sale by all Druggists.

KING & CASSIDY, No. 117 King-street, Charleston, S. C.

March 1

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD.

ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1866, THE CITY of Portland (Maine), was almost wholly destroyed by fire. The PHENIX had policies to the amount of \$40,000. On the EIGHTH DAY AFTER THE FIRE every loss had been adjusted and PAID in accordance with the time-honored custom of the PHENIX OF HARTFORD.

The following dispatch speaks for itself:

[By American Telegraph Company.]

PORTLAND (MAINE), July 12, 1866.

To Henry Kellogg, President Phenix Company, Hartford, Connecticut:

OUR LOSSES ALL PAID, THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$37,800).

(Signed) A. W. JILLSON, Vice-President.

Since February, 1864, the PHENIX has met with three \$40,0